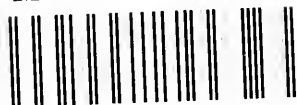


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DEMOCRACY

VERSUS

KNOW-NOTHINGISM

AND

REPULICANISM.

LETTER FROM

DUNNE,

TO

JONES & GIVEN.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by
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1858

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Philadelphia, August 18, 1858.

JOHN H. JONES, & JOHN GIVEN, ESQRS.

24TH WARD, PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN.—

The courtesy extended me by you whilst in conversation on politics a few evenings past, induces the hope you will pardon my present intrusion, whilst I recur to the subject, and place before you in as concise a manner as possible, my present political position, and as I hope such will be in a few brief months, In doing so I shall endeavor to keep myself within due limits, and if perchance any expression of mine may appear harsh or insulting, I hope you will believe me when I before-hand assure you that such is not intentional. Premising thus, I will remind you of having been informed by you, of one being connected with that class of politicians known as "Republicans" commonly called "Black Republicans," and the other to the political organization known as "Americans," but better known under the soubriquet of "Know Nothings." It was evident to me that although not agreeing yourselves in political opinions, yet both seemed desirous I should not when the proper period arrived connect myself with that political party, to which both on principles I presume are opposed and which is known as the "Loco Foco," or Democratic."

I shall in the first place take up the Republican party and state my objections to its principles, secondly, my objections to the so called "*American*," and lastly, give my reasons for adhesion to the Democratic. But before going into parties you will allow me to remind you of my not being yet an American Citizen, but having declared my intention, hope soon to claim that proud title. Whilst living under Monarchical institutions, I felt their grinding oppression as one of the masses, and knew through sad experience that the government was carried on not for the benefit of the people, but for a class forming in itself *a vast minority of the nation*. That this favored class, having all power, such was invariably used for its own benefit and aggrandizement, and to the debasement and degradation of the majority. Those are patent facts, which require no further confirmation than the amount of immigration to those shores from the monarchical countries of the old world; of men who hope to find here a resting place and refuge from dire wrong, unmerited suffering, and down-right tyranny, here at least we fondly hoped we might have peace, and here also, where alone on earth *liberty had been proclaimed we expected to taste its sweets in security*, and give in return for the great and incomprehensible boon, *our industry, energies, talents, and if necessary our lives,*

to maintain the gift handed down by the *Immortal Fathers* of the Republic, and which has undergone an ordeal of three-fourths of a century and transmit same to future generations *pure and intact*. We left behind all man holds dear, parents, children, friends with whom our childhood hours were spent in play, *our fathers graves*, and all *the ties which bind the human heart to the soil* where its *first pulsations throbbed*, the old associations that like fairy visions bound us to the *homes of our fathers*, which in day dreams recalled us back thousands of years to dwell on their might, their glory and their power, until the vision fleeing we found we were the serfs of others *no better than ourselves*, save in the power they possessed of keeping their iron heels on our bent necks. Unable to upset the tyranny we fled from, we gladly availed ourselves of *the goodness of the American Constitution*, which by implication promises a home to all who may come to swell the ranks of the enemies of monarchical tyranny, all who come to cultivate and improve the soil, and by talent and energy help to raise the United States still higher and forward their march to further greatness. Impressed with such feelings, I swore allegiance to the United States, *and shall maintain it*. Having thus given you some of the motives which induced me to emigrate, and having carried out so far as lay in my power the duties appertaining to my present political position, having for nearly five years carefully studied the constitution, its working, the laws so far as capable, I patiently await the hour when I can say to myself, *I am a Sovereign amongst Sovereigns*, I hold a higher title than the proudest aristocrat on earth, that of an American Citizen; when that time arrives I shall act my part as such, and this brings me to the consideration of the principles of the three parties at present found in American politics.

First then, as to those calling themselves Republicans, let me call your attention to their platform, or in other words, to the exposition of their political doctrines. I find them arrayed against the south on the question of slavery, secondly, they are favorable to a high protective Tariff, thirdly, they are committed to intolerance, whereas they declare by a resolution as proposed by an Hon. Ex. Judge at a convention held at Harrisburg, in this state, that all parties who could not give up allegiance Spiritual and Temporal to foreign powers should not have the privileges of American Citizens, and fourthly, their doctrines tend to the dismemberment of the general confederation, and consequent destruction of Republican liberty. Let us take those charges consecutively and see if I am justified in opposing the party. When the American colonies rebelled against England, each colony was slave holding in itself, and continued so for years after the declaration and acknowledgment of their independence. Slave-holding was

not begotten of America, it was introduced by England ; under her rule became a vested right and so continues. The Northern states in closer proximity to Europe, received the first glut of its superabundant population, the climate approximated more to that of Europe, consequently more salubrious for the newly arrived emigrant, those emigrants being chiefly of the working classes, gradually displaced the negro, and fortunately for the Northern states took his place. It became the interest of the proprietors to dispense with the unwieldy black, and sell their unreclaimed land to the new comers of their own color, *thereby realising for themselves and posterity, handsome competency, affluence and comfort*, whilst at the same time, such introduced a new population, *laborious and energetic*, that in a short time converted *the swamps into arable land, the dense forests into thriving marts of trade and manufacture, and the fishing hamlets into magnificent cities, teeming with life, industry, and commerce*. Thus it was the interest in slaves ceased in the Northern states, where slavery would still exist had the necessity for it continued. Let us now look South, there we find a clime fatal almost to Europeans, with land productive of articles essentially necessary for man's comfort and use, which for the above reason must remain unproductive, unless a people can be found on whom the climate will not act so destructively, such are there, was there before the declaration of independence, and are likely to continue, so long as the necessity exists, those are negroes and slaves, who alone can work the soil. Now slavery as a necessity exists in the southern states, which have rights guaranteed by the constitution, add to which we must not forget the fact of each state being sovereign and independent in itself. Slavery ceased in the north when the interests of its people no longer required it ; the South made no objection to the action of the North in manumitting their slaves, and now demand no more than to be allowed to manage their own affairs without the impertinent intermeddling of the north. Although anxious for the emancipation of the entire human race, I am not fool enough to fancy that Russia, Turkey and other European countries are now fit to receive republican institutions, although for centuries governed by a system of laws, and mixing with the world ; much less do I believe the southern negro prepared to receive liberty, being as he is, uneducated and knowing no law, save his owner's will. But let us suppose all the slaves are to be emancipated to morrow, may I ask what is to be done with them ? Where shall they locate ? Into what white family will they intermarry ? Or into what church can they enter to worship the God of all ? Look at the condition of the free blacks around us, and ask yourselves what they have gained by freedom ? You must answer with me that in the vast

majority of cases, they have gained nothing, save the liberty of becoming more degraded than they were previously. It seems strange however to me, that any political party can for very shame clamor for the emancipation and full citizenship of the black, whilst they refuse same to men of their own color, merely because they worship God under a different form from the majority of the party. Before closing this portion of my subject, allow me to ask, have we not white slaves around us on whom we might beneficially extend our superabundant philanthropy? Look to your apprenticeship system, &c.,

I now take up my second objection, viz: a Tariff. The population of the Union amounts to some twenty-eight millions, eight of whom are engaged in trade &c., the balance of twenty millions in agriculture. It is known to you that all men wish to sell in the dearest and purchase in the cheapest markets, the majority of the American people are no exception to this rule, and on the principle of common justice how can you ask for a law that would compel me to pass a cheap and purchase an article in a dearer market. Taking this view of a Tariff it is unjust to begin with, let us take another: Suppose a duty of fifty per cent imposed to-morrow on all goods of foreign manufacture, how long would such continue before it would require ten navies like that of the United States, to prevent smuggling along your extensive seaboard. I am of opinion the duties receiveable would not pay the expense, as you would offer a premium for smuggling, destroy the honest trader, and bring not alone the Tariff law, but all laws into disrespect. Again, does not the product of America find a market in other countries? Must it not be paid for? You have a Tariff, and does not its action compel the American producer to pay higher rates for manufactured goods, whilst other countries acting on the defensive, impose a Tariff on American products thereby robbing the American agriculturist of a free market and higher prices? How like a two-edged sword a Tariff cuts the majority of the citizens of those states. Again, under a Tariff the manufacturer proceeds to bank to procure cash, and finds, because Government has given him a bonus of fifty per cent on his goods, that Messrs. note shavers suddenly discover money has become exceedingly scarce, so much so, that rates run eight or ten per cent higher than they otherwise would, but you know that is nothing to parties who already pocket fifty per cent. premium on goods. Let us even look at it in this light, England manufactures largely and exports to this country large quantities of goods, yet she has to come here for her raw material, carry it across four thousand miles of Ocean, pay dock dues, commission, insurance, freight, &c., &c., both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic, carry it inland at considerable ex-

pense, send it manufactured here, paying similar expenses, together with present Tariff, run risk of bad debts, &c., and after all this, must I to be told that the manufacturer here, who has the raw material on the spot, as well as a market for his goods at the door, and who avoids all the expenses above enumerated, cannot compete with the foreigner. Gentlemen this is too large a pill for me to swallow, I leave it for protectionists.—I might produce other arguments against a Tariff, but will proceed to my third objection, viz :—The exclusion from citizenship on account of religion.

One of the most glorious principles of the American Constitution is, “That religion shall be free, that religion shall never be connected with the state, or in other words, that man may worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. This is religious liberty. Any measure to the contrary is intolerance and religious persecution. Commit an act against this principle and we at once break the Constitution, set it at nought and act the tyrant. Now according to the resolution of the Republican Platform, that party has been guilty of this great heresy against the constitution, for therein it is declared, “That no person who cannot give up allegiance, spiritual and temporal to foreign powers, should hold citizenship in those States.” Now gentlemen, Allegiance is two-fold, one spiritual and the other temporal; the former, that due by man’s conscience to his God, the latter, that due to the Constitution under which he lives, and on which laws are framed, and society exists. In the former case, the Constitution says;—conscience, that is spiritual allegiance shall be free, but the Republican party says “no.” The man whose conscience is not like ours, shall not enjoy citizenship or have the same political privileges we possess. The Musselman, follower of Mahomet, the Chinaman, follower of Bhudda, the Jew, follower of the Mosaic dispensation, and last though not least, the Catholic, follower of the Saviour of man, would be by this resolution excluded from the privilege of American citizenship. Now is this religious liberty, or is it persecution? If religious liberty, I know not the meaning of the phrase; if not religious persecution, I know not what it is; if not a declaration against religious freedom as laid down by the constitution, I for one shall be glad to learn. Allow me to ask, what either one of us know about Mahomedan, Bhudhist, or Jewish rites, that would justify us in any attempt to deprive the followers of those creeds of their rights as American citizens? If we have no right to do so, (as we have not,) in those cases, how much less have we in the case of Catholics, who are not alone acknowledged by the christian government under which we live, as being christians, but as being the oldest and most numerous of the Churches, into which Christianity is split? Can we not see that this resolution although

including the peoples above enumerated, is aimed exclusively against Catholics? And that too, in the face of the liberty allowed other sects, in what are called the despotic catholic countries of Europe. France, Austria, Belgium, all catholic, not alone allows freedom of conscience but actually pays the stipends of non-conforming ministers. This seems to me to be more in accordance with the spirit of Religious liberty than the resolutions of the Republican platform; but suppose such was not the case, but that France, Austria, and Belgium, excluded altogether the professors of all religions save the Catholic, and would not allow citizenship to any who did not profess Catholicism; in what worse position would they be than the Republican party under their present platform? Nothing. How much beneath those Monarchical rulers the Republican party appear, who attempt pursuing the very course they condemn European Catholic Governments for, and that too, without a shadow of foundation for the charges continually made against them of being intolerant in matters of religion. Although a digression I am sorry to say the only countries I know of where intolerance is law, are protestant; for instance, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, in fact, and I deeply regret to add, that in spirit the American and Republican parties here follow so pernicious an example. The fact of Catholic Belgium selecting a protestant King, flings to the wind the charge made by implication, by the Republican party, of all Catholics being temporal subjects of the head of their Church. If Catholics owe temporal allegiance there, why is it, that the Pope is not Monarch of three-fourths of Europe? Why does France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Naples, Sardinia, Tuscany, Bohemia, Bavaria, and other Catholic countries in Europe maintain their own Monarchs and governments, despite this so much talked of popish allegiance? The answer is plain, because the people of those countries owe his Holiness no temporal allegiance; acknowledging him head of their Church, they look upon him as being its chief magistrate, and willingly concede him the respect due his high and holy office. He cannot order the Armies of France to march, neither can he prevent the Austrian from occasionally taking possession of some of his own small patrimony; away then with the folly of charging Catholics with being the temporal subjects of the Pope, a charge, the falsity of which none know better, than the concoctors of the resolutions of the Republican platform. As I may again allude to this subject when speaking of the American party, I shall proceed with my fourth objection to the Republican, viz: "That it tends to the dismemberment of the general Confederation and consequent destruction of Republican liberty."

There is but one nation under heaven that the United States

has any reason to fear, any cause to alarm herself about ; that nation is England ; a nation great in wealth, in extent, in commerce, in trade, in manufactures ; *great in hate, in envy and deceit*. Depending as she does for very existence on trade and commerce, she looks with jealous eyes on any encroachment on what she long considered her inalienable right, of being the only trader and manufacturer in the world ; she has not much to fear so long as she can keep up her character of being the “ Mart of Nations,” and will stop at nothing to maintain her hitherto superior name in this respect. Until within the last few years she would not allow even the model of a machine to be sent here, lest such might lead to the production of goods that would shut so much of her manufactures out of this market. Blinded by over vigilance, she allowed the artisan to escape, who on arriving here not only made the model but the machine itself, in such quantities that finding America could produce machinery, she allowed its exportation. Within a few short years the young manufacturing power of America drove England from the South American markets, and so rapid was its growth, that after the Chinese war, carried on by England, and which opened that hitherto sealed country to the commerce of the world, American cottons sold easier and produced better prices at Hong Kong than the English. Even in Hindostan, England’s own territory, the heavier descriptions of American cotton cloth took the market ; in short, New York and Boston, threatened to rival London, and become “ Marts of Nations,” with growing power, respect and name. Then England changed her tactics in regard to the United States, and sent over an adventurer named Thompson, at that time member of Parliament for one of the London Boroughs, the “ Tower Hamlets,” to set the North, her rising competitor in trade, against the South on the question of Negro Slavery. He sowed bitter seed, the product of which we have yet amongst us, in the feud existing between both sections of the Republic. Finding the American people on sober second thought, shed no blood on this question, and that the schemes of the originators of Thompson’s mission failed, she flung another firebrand on those shores in the person of a renegade Italian Catholic Priest named Gavazzi, whose duties seemed to be to sow dissension between the native born and naturalized citizen, knowing that many thousands of the latter were her former subjects, now American citizens, her sworn foes, and bitterest enemies. We know how he and his *confrere* the self styled “ Angel Gabriel ” performed their parts, how in broken English the Italian warned the native born to beware of foreign influence, how he was cheered, feted, applauded to the echo, whilst wielding the worst description of foreign influence himself, aided

by the mountebank "Angel" with tin horn and Scotch clack, a storm was raised that well nigh brought destruction upon the Republic and startled mankind by its outrages, its bigotry, and its fury. Thanks to the wisdom, and former sad experiences of the naturalized citizens who early saw through England's scheme, they bore all, in order to secure the confederation from the threatened destruction. From the beginning envious of America, England stopped at nothing to effect the destruction of the Union, nor need we hope she has ceased her efforts, for could she but effect a separation of the States by any means fair or foul, she would soon prove to that section that now competes with her in trade, that she could crush her without firing a shot, by merely entering into a commercial treaty with the South. The North would soon find she would have a Tariff not at all beneficial to northern interests. England would soon again be the sole manufacturer of the world, we would hear no more screaming for negro emancipation, in fact, niggers would lose thier *caste* and become white headed boys, but remain slaves, for England's interests would require their labor, as she cannot do without cotton. I might go further to prove my position but find the subject would demand more of your time than I have a right to occupy. The fact stares me in the face, that separation of North from South, would be destructive of both, which in itself is sufficient to make me an opponent of any party whose tendencies would in the least degree lead to such an *unfortunate result*. My oath of ALLEGIANCE to the GENERAL CONFEDERATION COMPELS OPPOSITION to the party from me.

In taking up the American platform, I do so with trepidation, not on account of its merits, if any—but because I will have to deal with a party who living under republican institutions blindly seek to deprive men of blessings intended by the fathers of the republic for all, I shall have to deal with a party whose previous acts prove their present and future intentions, who blind to the history of the past, renew its crimes, its intolerance, and its hate, who forget that foreigners assisted the native born to achieve independence, to secure which they gave up home, country, friends: a party who forget the services of LaFayette, Rochambeau, Barry, Montgomery, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Steuben, and DeKalb, and who would deprive the fellows of those illustrious men of the privileges of American citizenship. A party who hold the absurd doctrine that an immigrant should reside twenty-one years in the States before he could become a citizen. In my poor opinion men who have studied in that best of schools, "experience" do know something of the governments under which they previously lived, as well as that of the country

to which they emigrated, and I firmly believe such knowledge adds strength to their republicanism, and gives zest to their hate of kingly rule. Banned by this party at the very threshold of the Constitution, how could I give it adhesion, when its members tell me to my face I am not as good as they, or fit to have similar privileges. Let us see what such political doctrines would lead to. One of the charges brought by the Continental Congress against George the Third was, that he prevented immigration to the then colonies. The constitution declares religion shall be free, but this party like the Republican, but more openly, declares no—all religions shall be free save the Roman Catholic. Think you Charles Carroll of Carrollton himself a Roman Catholic, would have staked his life, his property, and his sacred honor to support such an unrepugnant doctrine as this; no! assuredly not; neither would the illustrious Henry, or Franklin; yet here is a party sprung up three-quarters of a century after those illustrious men have passed away, who by their acts proclaim the fact that if alive at the time of the revolution, they would have supported England in prohibiting emigration, and in her intolerance in matters of religion, it would be strange indeed if any naturalized citizen could support such political doctrines, and it seems equally strange the party itself does not act on its platform, by recalling the remnant of the Indian tribes and placing them in the position of our governors. Here is a party many of whom are the immediate descendants of immigrants, assuming the title of Americans, having not one drop of American blood in their veins, forgetting all, even common decency, spit as it were on the mothers who bore them, and denounce them as being—foreigners.—Where has honor fled? Or under what other sun could such descendants of such parents be found? What would such descendants be now if the—foreign parent had not emigrated to America? Why judging by analogy, sunk lower in the the scale of humanity than any of the emigrants who have made America their home. This party bound together by the most solemn oaths, have pronounced against all foreigners, in many cases even their own fathers, and hold the doctrine that immigrants should have no higher rank in the Republic than that of slaves. In its clemency the party would allow the foreigner to pay taxes, fight the battles, of the country, hew into and cut down the forests, reclaim the waste, dig deep into the earth and from its teeming bowels extract the riches therein contained, wade to the middle in puddle and mud, day after day, on canals and rail-road tracks, build and work factories, employ and pay native born citizens, maintain the flag of the country on field and deck, and in every other possible way

elevate the American name. Yet in return for such services they must remain slaves; whilst to carry the absurdity still further, their own children might be American citizens, wielding the influence, power and might, their slaves of fathers created. Here is a party who would reverse the order of creation by making the parent the slave of the child, and who whilst denouncing slavery, would enslave men in many instances, superior in intellect to the bright luminaries who founded this most unchristian, most despotical, society. I will assert nothing, I shall not at least endeavor to prove, and when I call this sworn confederacy unchristian, I prove it by its acts from Maine to Louisiana; need I refer to the destruction of Churches consecrated to the service of God, in Maine, Mass., and other states, need I refer to the tarring, feathering, and riding on rails, of clergymen, whose lives are devoted to the service of the Redeemer, or need I point to the gutters of Brooklyn, Louisburg, Baltimore, and New Orleans, running deep with the blood of men shed in fiendish hate, by this more than fiendish society. If such things have occurred when this party has little or no power? What atrocities might we not expect to witness if all power was in its hands? We are told by this party that foreigners could not be trusted, that forsooth they are spies in the Republic, and would if they dare, be traitors. But I appeal to the history of the past for contradiction of this gross slander. France gave you Lafayette and Rochambeau, together with a host of men. Germany gave you Steuben and De Kalb. Poland gave you Kosciuszko and Pulaski. Whilst my own poor country gave you Montgomery and Barry, with many others whose glorious deeds are unrecorded; yet out of all, during the Revolutionary campaign, we find no treason affixed to the name of any. An Irishman, John Barry, first raised the "Stars and Stripes," and nailed them to the masthead of his small frigate. Another, Montgomery, sealed his fidelity to the young States with his blood, before the bastions of Quebec. A Scotchman, John Paul, "Paul Jones," carried the flag of the Infant Republic across the Atlantic, burned Whitehaven, and spread the terrors of the American name through the very heart of England. Lafayette and Steuben fought side by side with the immortal Washington. Yet, notwithstanding offers of place, of honor, of nobility, made to many of them by England, they still preserved their allegiance to the Republics, preferring honor and truth to gain. No. We must look elsewhere for traitors during this period. Need I mention one whose accursed treason had well nigh sold the life of the young States, and sunk his own name in eternal infamy. Who that reads the history of the Revolution, can peruse that page whereon Arnold's treason is recorded, without feeling his

blood boil at the baseness of the wretch; and what foreigner, here or elsewhere, is there that does not exult in the knowledge that treason was not found—had no existence amongst the many foreigners who fought and died for American liberty? Coming down to the war of 1812, we find the immediate descendant of an Irish emigrant, the illustrious Jackson, crushing the might of England; dragging her pirate flag through the puddle of the Mississippi; and driving her hoard of licensed cutthroats from before the cotton ramparts of New Orleans, whilst at the same time, a nest of native traitors were sitting in convention at Hartford, Connecticut, using every means in their power to thwart his plans, deprive him of his means, and assist the ancient enemy. Where lay treason in this case? During the late war in Mexico, what foreigner betrayed the cause of America, or turned his back on the “Stars and Stripes?” What field was won there that was not drenched with Irish, German and other foreign blood; which, mingling with the native born, tracked the road from Vera Cruz to the halls of the Montezumas? Yet for all this the American party shoot them down, vilify and abuse, would, if they could, make slaves of themselves and friends on the charge of being ——— foreigners. Oh, the baseness of such ingratitude! In return for such services we receive stripes, the bullet, the knife, the torch of the incendiary, the law’s rigor, scurrilous, malignant, slanderous abuse, ruined shrines, overturned altars, desecrated churches, ministers of religion tarred and feathered, our children called sons of ———, and all for daring to be truly republican and maintaining the dignity of the states. I appeal to the testimony of General Scott, a testimony no man will dare contravene; who declared, after his experience of Irish soldiers during the late war with Mexico, “that they were never known to turn backs on friend or foe.” What honorable citizen can hold the abominable opinion of foreigners, that is held by this so called American party, after such declaration in their favor by the greatest soldier of his age? Not one. We find only those who are wilfully blind to facts, or who cover their ignorance under the dark and gloomy cloak of religious bigotry or national hate. Some roaring politicians, whose god is office, whose ambition its spoils; to secure which they would not alone sacrifice the foreigner, but the poor dupes through whose efforts they secured place. Men dead alike to shame, to truth, to honor. An appeal to history proves, that in the British Parliament, despite kingly and aristocratic power, the few Irishmen who, at the period of the American Revolution, had seats in the House of Commons, wielded the power of their mighty eloquence on behalf of the

struggling colonists, and demanded for them justice. Need I mention the eminent services of Edmund Burke, of Sheridan, of the silver-tongued Tierney: whilst Fitzpatrick proclaimed the right of the colonists to rule themselves. Who can forget the refusal of the Irish Parliament to supply King George with troops to fight against the American people? As if in acknowledgment of these services, Congress in 1775, thus addresses the Irish people:—"Permit us to assure you, that it was with the utmost reluctance we could prevail upon ourselves to cease our commercial connection with your Island. Your Parliament had done us no wrong. You had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleasure and with gratitude, that your nation has produced patriots who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and of America." Oh glorious testimony to truth and justice! Alas! how changed the time. We have now a party, who from sheer bigotry rest in ignorance of past services; who try to ignore or forget them. Who, having no niggers to whip, vent their venom on the descendants of men, whose services drew from the immortal fathers of the republic the above quoted glorious acknowledgment.

For connecting myself with the Democratic party, I refer to my objections as laid down, to the Republican and so-called American principles, and because the Democratic party, acting on true American principles, has heretofore opened its arms for, and continues to receive all who fly from oppression; because it gives the foreigner a return for his services by taking him into the household of citizenship; because under this party America has risen to might and power, her name a terror to tyrants, the hope of the oppressed, the home of freedom; because it does not trench on rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but guards such with vigilance, and repels attacks upon them with energy; because it allows men to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; without which, civil liberty is a sham; and because in the spirit of the Constitution, it declares and acts on the principles that, "all men are equal."

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY C. DUNNE.

